

VOTES CONFERENCE GIVE GEORGE POINCARÉ

House of Commons Approves Government's Policy For Geneva Economic Conference by a Vote of 372 to 94—British Prime Minister Defended Stand France is Taking on Russia and Reparations—French Chamber of Deputies Voted 484 to 78 Confidence in the Foreign Policy of the Poincaré Ministry.

London, April 3.—(By The A. P.)—The House of Commons tonight after an unexciting debate, adopted by the substantial majority of 372 to 94, Premier Lloyd George's resolution calling for confidence in the government's policy on the coming economic conference at Geneva. The vote was 372 to 94.

Prior to this the house by a vote of 219 to 84 rejected an amendment proposed by John Robert Clynes, laborite, which, while approving an international economic and financial conference, declared that the government was not competent to represent the country at such a conference and did not have the confidence of the country.

If Mr. Lloyd George has tired of office, as his son announced Saturday, certainly he appeared in fighting mood as he entered the house amidst a storm of cheering. He strode to the ministerial bench with a somewhat defiant attitude, his whole bearing that of a man entering upon a great fight with every determination to win and with confidence in his own power.

The house was crowded, interest being accentuated by conflicting reports on whether the premier would demand a vote of confidence in connection with the Geneva resolution, or whether, in view of the delicate political situation, he would sidestep the issue. Among the distinguished persons present was the American ambassador, Mr. Harvey, who frequently smiled at the premier's quaint or biting humor.

The premier began in a commonplace manner, and then after a few moments suddenly burst into the house his message of defiance. "If the Geneva resolution was defeated it meant a vote of no confidence in the government. He delivered his address in measured tones, his head erect, his gray hair thrown back and eyes flashing.

Every word was followed amidst impatient silence. It was a moment that thrilled even the opposition. The little Welsh Napoleon, thus throwing his government and perhaps his own career in to the balance. There were no ironical hints, as so often great a ministerial declaration, and no opposition. They respected his courage.

Then, calmly, analytically, he built up his argument, now leaning in confidence, attitude against the deck, and again the "old hand" showed his mastery, some with clenched fists as his voice vibrated with emotion.

Peace was necessary for the re-establishment of Europe. The Geneva conference was necessary for the re-establishment of peace, and interlocked with this was the fate of the present British government.

He denied that his resolution had been altered from the original and weakened. Because of differences in the cabinet. Then he referred to predictions about the fall of his government, and jokingly gave some advice to the opposition. "In the midst of his references to Russia, he took a slip by Mr. Churchill, who sat next to him on the bench, lunched up with his chin on his chest in the usual attitude of a man who is not listening.

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Mexico to Readjust Its External Debt

Mexican Minister of Finance is Coming to New York in May For Conference With Bankers.

New York, April 3.—Readjustment of the external debt of the republic of Mexico will be considered here the latter part of May at a conference between Senor Adolfo de La Huerta, Mexican minister of finance, and representatives of the international committee of bankers on Mexico.

According to interested American bankers, the Mexican government is now in default on the interest on a direct debt of \$125,000,000. There is also a default on the interest of \$250,000,000 of railway and other debts not guaranteed by the Mexican government. Debts of the smaller Mexican states will bring the total of the external indebtedness to about \$600,000,000.

The defaulted interest on the direct debt amounts to \$111,000,000 and on the indirect debt, not guaranteed by the government, to \$71,000,000.

Refunding of these external debts by the flotation of a Mexican government loan probably will be the outcome of the conference.

The Mexican government, through its local financial agency, today announced that plans for a meeting between Adolfo de La Huerta, Mexican minister of finance, and the representatives of the international committee of bankers on Mexico have practically completed.

Questions with reference to the Mexican government's external indebtedness will be discussed at the meeting.

A meeting of the British and French sections of the committee will be held in Paris upon the arrival there on April 18 of Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the American section of the committee.

The British and French delegates will return to New York with Mr. Lamont for the meeting here with Senor de La Huerta, the latter part of May.

Upon receipt of advice from Mr. Lamont that he has returned to this country with the foreign delegates, Senor de La Huerta, in a telegram said he would leave for New York immediately, in accordance with instructions from the president of the Mexican republic.

"I may add," he said, "that our relations with Mr. Lamont and with the members of the international committee have continued with cordiality, and since the conference that was initiated last October in the city of Mexico, progress has been accomplished in that it has brought us nearer to a good understanding either by correspondence or by standing envoys that from both parties have been commissioned to communicate our points of view."

He hoped that such a conference, participated in by all the interested countries, will go far in working out a solution of pending questions with reference to the Mexican government's external indebtedness.

Commenting on the conference J. P. Morgan said: "If a man has debts and honestly wants to pay them, there is always a way to meet a fellow creditor. I don't see why the same does not apply in this case."

According to a statement from the state department of health, the present smallpox epidemic has been more fatal than any since 1901-02 when there were 29 deaths in 72 cases. This year there have been 253 cases and three deaths.

Mrs. Ellen Conlin who lives with her daughter, Mrs. Martin in Greenwich, reported to the police that thieves who got into the house while members of the household were away probably took \$200 which was in a bureau drawer.

Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, rector of Grace church, New York, was still the leading candidate for bishop coadjutor of the Massachusetts Episcopal diocese when the Massachusetts Episcopal diocese held its annual convention in Boston last week.

Thousands of Canadian women who are not admitted to the franchise under existing laws will be entitled to vote under an amendment to the dominion election act proposed by Premier Mackenzie King for the present session of parliament.

Two hundred union employees of the Fletcher Granite company at West Chelmsford, Mass., struck in response to the general order from union headquarters, when the company declared an open shop.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

Master ship Line will assume service New York and Boston a week or more than last season.

At New York, N. Y., 375 men failed to work yesterday and granite and cutting plants were closed.

Case of smallpox in mild form was reported by Dr. John T. Black, state commissioner, after a visit to New York.

John T. Russell, president of the National Association of Meat Cutters, said that meat prices soon will drop to the 1913 level.

A strike of employees of the Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper company at Nashua, N. H., began as a protest against a wage reduction of 15 per cent.

Segs to the number of 85,000 have been taken so far this season by the Newfoundland sealing fleet, according to wireless reports received at Sydney, N. S.

Pope Pius sent a telegram to former Emperor Zita of Austria-Hungary at Funchal extending his condolences over the death of the ex-emperor, which occurred there Saturday.

The railroad labor board will not bargain away the nation's railroad wages for lower rates. Vice Chairman Ben W. Hooper declared during the wage hearing before the board in Chicago.

The strike of the granite cutters has not been felt in North Jay, Me., as the Maine and New Hampshire Granite company's plant has been shut down for some time.

More than 500 men were placed in jobs by the department of public charities in Bridgeport and given employment in the public streets and other city departments.

Seventy cases of gold coins mailed in Germany, and valued at \$2,000,000, have been received by the Irving National bank in a shipment from Sweden.

According to figures compiled for the Fur Dressers' and Fur Dyers' association, New York city is now the center of the fur industry, having surpassed in the most recent report.

Because of reductions made possible in the lower cost of materials and care in the manufacture, New York will save \$5,000,000 in paying bills for Manhattan and Brooklyn, according to official reports.

David Zulkan, bus driver, who was arrested on a manslaughter charge in connection with the death of Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., in New York, was released on \$5,000 bail, pending further examination Wednesday.

Elmirio Lombardi and Prime Mast of Nauru, were bound over to the superior court on charges of murder by Judge Frank A. Sears, who found probable cause at a hearing in borough court last Wednesday.

Clarence Mathewson and William H. Torpkins, constables of Woodbridge, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Anthony Sabia, were held for trial in the superior court, and their bonds continued at \$5,000 each.

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The drowning of two West Newton (Mass.) high school boys, cousins, in Foxton pond here Sunday when the young companion, Patrick Reedy, who had spent the night in a lonely camp, came to a violent end, was reported the accident.

Eugene and Jane, aged 5 years and 19 months, twin children of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Sutter, were killed by a special train in the highest part of the road at Presque Island, Me., they were walking on the track, having strayed away from home.

Brigadier General Charles G. Dawes, federal budget director, has been invited to ride on horseback into Lexington, Mass., on Patriots' day, April 19, as an escort to the impersonator of William Dumas, his ancestor of American Revolutionary fame.

Nesbit Abdullah escaped from the Charleson (Mass.) state prison yesterday. The man, who had less than a year to serve of a revoked sentence for breaking and entering, was with an officer and five men at a storehouse outside the prison walls.

Malfeasance, misfeasance and nonfeasance were charged against Bank Commissioner Joseph C. Allen of Massachusetts by Edmund D. Codman and Conrad W. Croker at a hearing before the governor's council on the reappointment of Mr. Allen.

The body of Joseph E. Ramer, principal of the West Main street school, Spencer, Mass., who disappeared shortly before Christmas, was found there in Whittemore pond. It is believed that he went through the ice on the day of his disappearance.

Ex-Mayor William A. Johnson of Newburyport, Mass., 75 years old, died in Worcester while visiting his daughter, Mrs. Howard Sargent, of that city. He was a native of Newburyport and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

James Duncan, president of the Granite Cutters' International association, at Quincy, Mass., said that 5,000 union employees in eighteen New England granite centers were affected by the organization's action last Saturday in rejecting a working agreement providing a wage cut and in declaring that the men would not resume work until a contract had been signed.

Bandit Had Been Convicted in Hartford

Admission Made by Robber Caught in \$60,000 Daylight Jewelry "Job" in New York.

New York, April 3.—Police Commissioner Eugene T. Connelley, today asserted that a former butler was the brains of the \$60,000 jewelry robbery in Washington square yesterday.

This man, according to the commissioner, robbed Albert R. Shattuck, a retired banker, in 1917, and returned again to rob. This time it was a bold deed for bigger game, and before the jewelry was whisked from the house, Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck and their eight servants had to be imprisoned in a wine vault, where they were saved from the danger of suffocation by the ingenuity of Mr. Shattuck in unscrewing the bolts which held the door of the vault.

"We have arrested one of the robbers and hope to have them all in custody in a short while," declared the commissioner.

There were indications that the police, convinced that the job was engineered by a master robber with the technique of a Parisian Apache, might find a mysterious headquarters in the operating against the houses of the wealthy in various states.

The New England angle was introduced by Major Osborne Field of Fifth avenue, who called at police headquarters with the information that last year the summer home of his father-in-law at Lenox, Mass., had been robbed by a French butler who never had been apprehended. His own home at Stockbridge, Mass., had been entered March 22 and the altered robber arrested in Springfield, he said.

Another reference to New England was made by Eustace Blaisdell, a Wall street "who" was grilled after his arrest as one of the robbers. According to the police, Blaisdell admitted he himself recently had come from Connecticut, where he had served a term after having been convicted in Hartford of carrying a pistol.

Blaisdell's story was that he had been induced to join in the Shattuck robbery by a mysterious Frenchman named Henri, whom he had met in Madison Square park and who the police believe was the former Shattuck butler.

Mr. Shattuck showed up at police headquarters bright and early and was assured the best detectives were being put on the case. He was taken to the Rague's Gallery to see if he could describe there a man of the type of the "who" who was the most outrageous and high handed crime he ever heard of, commented Mr. Shattuck, "especially when one considers that there were 2,000 people in the room, directly opposite the house at the time."

The former banker said his wife now was under a physician's care, having been prostrated with fright during the robbery. He was imprisoned in the air-tight, sound-proof wine vault while his husband worked desperately to escape.

In reply to questions by Representatives Black, Democrat, Texas, as to why the union would not settle with operators in states and districts where work could be done, Mr. Lewis declared that the union would not settle with operators in states and districts where work could be done, Mr. Lewis declared that the union would not settle with operators in states and districts where work could be done.

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LEADERS EXPLAIN THE OBJECT OF STRIKE OF MINERS

Tells the House Labor Committee That the Anthracite Workers Are Out Merely to Await Results of Peaceful Negotiations With Employers Over a New Wage Scale—Bituminous Miners Are Out Indefinitely, If Need Be, to Obtain the Signing of a Basic Wage Scale—Does Admit That "the Public Will Have to Foot the Bill".

(By The Associated Press)

Both operators and miners stand firm in the country-wide strike which has closed more than six thousand mines, leaving over 500,000 idle. Operators claim many non-union men who were idle Saturday in observance of the anniversary of the eight-hour day have returned to work.

Both sides agree, however, that the strike is practically 100 per cent. perfect, in the great central competitive field of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

Operators assert that many pits are in operation in West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. Kansas operators yesterday agreed to return to the wage scale of May, 1917, providing for \$2.60 a day instead of the \$2.50 named in the present agreement.

Union leaders claim victory for striking anthracite miners through the effect of several independent companies to grant the miners' wage demands if the men would return to work immediately.

"Even if the operators of the anthracite told the house labor committee yesterday that miners were prepared to 'stay out indefinitely' if need be, until the operators sign up a basic wage contract for the central competitive field,"

declared that 21,000 miners in the New River and Winding Gulf fields would be enlisted before the end of the week in the union's nationwide suspension of work.

Aside from Mr. Dwyer's statement, the only report reaching headquarters here came from Kansas where union officials declared all union men were idle although the state industrial court had ordered a temporary continuance of the old wage scales because of the union's drastic offer was said by union employees to explain the lack of reports, but headquarters attaches were confident that the suspension had met its first test of strength before leaving West Virginia, that most of 600,000 men as having joined the walk-out.

In the New River field of West Virginia, formerly under contract, but recently operating under an old scale without union sanction, Mr. Dwyer asserted 11,000 miners had returned to the union, all of whom he said would not return to work until the strike was over. He predicted that 10,000 more miners—all non-union—would quit work. Although he said he had no definite reports on the situation today, he declared that he had assurance before leaving West Virginia, that most of 21,000 men would not quit work today. The New River field, he said, was closed by the suspension.

As a result of the tie-up the railroad today laid off a number of train crews.

MARGOT ASQUITH'S VERDICT ON AMERICA AND AMERICANS

New York, April 3.—More than a thousand fashionable New Yorkers who crowded the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria tonight to hear Margaret Asquith's final verdict on America and Americans were surprised to find that after all, she thought America a fine country, and Americans as a whole "mighty nice folks."

The noted British wife of a former prime minister, and author of one of the frankest series of pen pictures of eminent Britishers, who, contrary to her reputation, had a little fun in American "culture chasers" and dollar chasers; twitted them a bit about prohibition laws that were not prohibitory, and spoke a bit of her mind about money factories and outdoor billboards that clutter up American scenery.

But she ended with a fervid tribute to America. "America's great president, her fine government, her vital, generous citizenship," and urged the nurturing of stronger bonds between the two nations. "What could we not do if we stood together?"

"One thing we could do—we could make it very difficult to have another war."

The Margot that made New York farewell tonight was a Margot who was a critical, growingly hostile audience upon her arrival for a whirlwind lecture tour January 28.

Then she seemed to sense an atmosphere of unfriendliness. Tonight she radiated confidence of her reception, and smiled brightly as she curtsied in acknowledgment of the applause that greeted her appearance.

American porters, she regarded as remarkable, and hotel managers "different from any I had seen before."

"When I came over here, they came to me and offered me things that were forbidden."

With that much of a start, she dived into the prohibition question.

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